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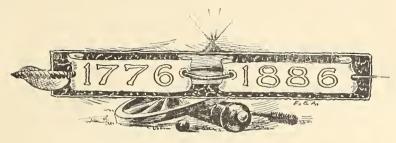
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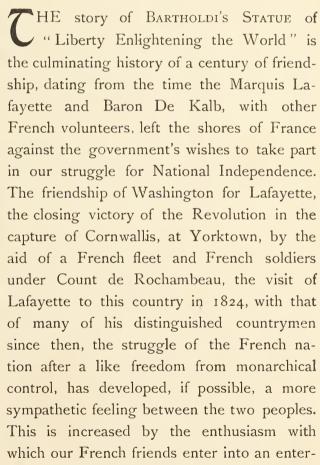


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COMMEMORATIVE * MONUMENT

OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.



prise, particularly where art is made the medium through which the grandest thought of the century could be worked out.



The French in this age have developed a genius in the foremost ranks of art, and possess a greater number of artists—whose works will live in the future beside those of the old masters—than any other nation. Their etchings and paintings are eagerly sought after by connoisseurs of art everywhere, while in the domain of sculpture their artists are fast rivalling those of the Italian school in boldness of conception and the faithfulness with which their leading idea is interpreted.

The sculptor's art is older and more enduring than history. Back in the dim past of Egypt's greatness, or the faded glory of the nations who lived on the Assyrian plains, all we glean of their existence is the few scattered monuments and carved images that have resisted the ravages of time. The Greeks, who among the ancients, were the best interpretors of true art in sculpture, have left a better knowledge of their skill and development, in the stone images and beautiful buildings, than the few fragments of their history handed down to us. So it seems fitting that in our day it should be a sculptor's hand that put in one bold effort the conceptions of a life-time, and called a world's attention to his production.

If we have contributed in these pages, by pen and illustration, to tell the simple story of Bartholdi and his noble work of art, so that the gift of the French people, who planned so grandly for ages to come, may not lose one atom of its interest, we shall be content, and our holding aloft "Liberty's" torch be not in vain.

The beginnings of this great work are in the recent past, and grow naturally out of the awakened interest, in France, at our approaching Centennial. It seems natural that the French people should have been inspired in this manner to testify their regard for old friendships, dating from revolutionary days, when the French volunteers cast their swords into the scale of liberty and struggled on to victory. While the name of Lafayette has always been held in esteem and veneration by the citizens of the United States, the name of Washington is never mentioned in a French assembly without creating unbounded enthusiasm. Here we have the key that unlocks the motives of the givers, and shows how noble friendships are perpetuated.

One evening, more than twenty years ago, a number of French gentlemen were gathered in the home of M. Laboulaye, at Versailles, France. They were representative men, eminent in politics, literature and the arts. A wide range of subjects, the product of the thought of the time, were talked over, until the relations of France with the neighboring nations were broached, when it was mentioned by some that no such thing as gratitude existed among nations, that no matter how much apparent regard they might have for one another, the least touch of self-interest would snap every tie of that kind, and as for the United States, France could no longer count on old friendships, or the remembrance of the past. The venerable host, whose love for the people of the Union and its institutions was shared by so many of the most brilliant men that France ever produced, took the occasion to remark "that the States of the Union had more sympathy for the French people than any other nation; that this bond of sympathy was not gratitude simply, but the struggles and aspirations in common shared by them, and the remembrance of the blood spilled by French volunteers during the Revolution had wrought a common thought and feeling; that nations, like individuals, were bound together by common sufferings." He further said "that if a monument could be built in America to commemorate their independence, nothing would be more natural than that it should be built by the united efforts of both people."

Among the gentlemen there gathered was one destined to crown his fame by linking his name with the consummation of the grandest idea of liberty this world ever witnessed.

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a sculptor, at that time about 32 years of age, was born at Colmar, in Alsace. He started life as a painter, but found more congenial work in the art that has given him a lasting renown. At the age of 19 he produced a bas-relief of "Francesca da Rimini," and later on, in 1878, a collossal monument, "The Lion of Belfort," to commemorate a gallant defence of a garrison during the Franco-German war. His statue, "Gribeauval," is the property of the French nation. For the remarkable work of sculpture, "Genius in the Grasp of Misery," he was awarded the medal at the Centennial Exhi-

bition. The French government has bestowed upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Among his later numerous works may be mentioned the statue of Lafayette, in Union Square, New York City. The design of this statue, as well as the graceful pose of the figure, shows M. Bartholdi to be a master workman, and well entitled to his honors.

This conversation among his friends, while leaving its impress on his mind, took no active form, as the severe struggle with Germany soon broke out, and the thoughts of the French people were soon engrossed with military events. In filling a commission from the government, he visited Bordeaux, and heard the officers of the vessels speak of the demonstrations in the States in favor of Germany. After the close of the war, the home of his childhood having become a German province, he felt he could not return to his beloved Alsace, so determined to visit the United States.

Again we find him at the home of his aged friend, M. Laboulaye, in company of Henri Martin, Lafayette, Remousat, Volowski, de Casparin and other distinguished French statesmen and writers, whose love for the American Republic was well known. M. Bartholdi, whose esteem for us seemed uppermost in his mind, related all he had heard at Bordeaux, and expressed surprise that Americans should show such a want of sympathy toward the French nation in her extremity. Again M. Laboulaye repeated his former sentiments, saying those demonstrations in America were only made by people whose residence there was too recent for them to sympathize in the traditions of their adopted home, and counselled M. Bartholdi to visit America, study it, and bring back his impressions. Propose to our friends over there to make with us a common monument, in remembrance of the ancient friendship of France and the United States. We will take up a subscription in France. If you find a happy idea, a plan that will excite public enthusiasm, we are convinced that it will be successful on both continents, and will do a work that will have a far-reaching moral effect.

Armed with this commission, and letters of recommendation, one bright September morning a French vessel sailed into the harbor of New York, having among its passengers this celebrated sculptor, M. Bartholdi. The vision of the New World unfolding before his eyes,



De Dartholu



as the vessel passed through the Narrows, first put in shape the form of the monument, and that here, in New York harbor, before the eyes of the millions of strangers who arrive seeking new homes in a new land should "Liberty Enlightening the World" hold out her torch, while clasped in the other hand the book or tablet should remind them that true liberty is only found in obedience to law.

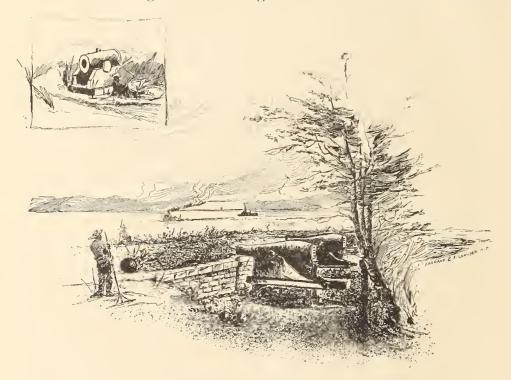
This was in 1870. For five or six months M. Bartholdi improved his time by visiting nearly all the great cities of the Union, making friends everywhere, and finding help and sympathy from the most prominent men in the nation's counsels. Among them were President Grant, Gens. Meade and Sheridan, Peter Cooper, Prof. Agassiz, the Poet Longfellow, and Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Deciding on Bedloe's Island, he made a sketch in water colors of the monument, which met the kindly approval of his many friends.

Bedloe's Island, a little over one mile southwest of the Battery, containing about 12 acres, possesses many advantageous features as the site of such a monument. Lying just off the channel, in full view of the vessels passing through the Narrows, it presents a picture no other spot could suggest. With the great city of New York for a back-ground, flanked by the thriving cities of New Jersey on the west, and populous Brooklyn on the east, with the myriads of craft of every description passing to and fro over the quiet waters of the bay, it stands, with the monument, the central figure of a picture that cannot be copied in any other harbor of the continent. No wonder the artist eye of M. Bartholdi saw the picture in its entirety, although just forming in his mind the vast proportions of the statue, and so chose the most eligible site for the purpose.

Bedloe's (or Bedlow's) Island is named after old Isaac Bedlow, who bought it of the old colonial government of New Amsterdam. He died in 1672. It was called Kennedy's Island during the Revolution, after Capt. Kennedy, commander of the British Naval Station in New York. He built a house there which he used as a summer residence. After the war it became the property of New York State. In 1797, it was used as a quarantine station, but in 1800, the

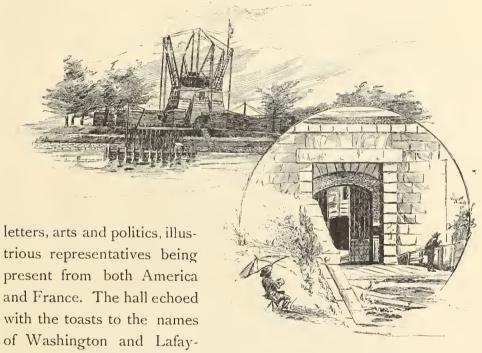
State gave it to the general government. In 1814, a fort was begun on the island, and in 1841, the present star shaped fort was built at a cost of nearly \$225,000. It was built to mount 70 guns of the largest kind then made, and would hold a garrison of 350 men. It had a moat and draw-bridge on the west side, and a sally port on the southeast corner. While being a quaint affair compared with the great forts of the present day, it will still be more famous than the more imposing defences of the lower bay, and to an artist's eye forms a most fitting base for the grand monument within its walls.



On his return to France, M. Bartholdi met the friends whose mission he had carried out, and made his report. It proved so favorable, that steps were immediately taken toward the formation of the "French-American Union," a society to bring before the French people the enterprise, and solicit subscriptions. The "Monument of Independence," as it was called, was to be executed by the two peoples, the French furnishing the statue, the Americans the pedestal. Subscription lists were issued, signed by M. Laboulaye, as president of the society, in which it was stated that "in this way we

declare by an imperishable memorial, the friendship that the blood spilled by our fathers of old sealed between the two nations. It is a treaty of friendship which should be signed by all hearts which feel the love of their country."

This committee was formed, and lists issued, in the latter part of 1874. At this time M. Bartholdi had made his first models, which created unbounded enthusiasm among his friends. These lists met with a favorable response. The birth of the work was celebrated by a banquet, in the Hotel of the Louvre, on November 6, 1875. It was a memorable gathering of men of



ette. Among those present were Mr. Washburn, Minister of the United States, and Col. Forney, Commissioner-General in Europe of the Centennial Exposition, while among the distinguished Frenchmen were those who bore the names of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

An appeal to the French public followed, stating that "it is proposed to erect, as a memorial of the glorious anniversary, an exceptional monument. In the midst of the harbor of New York, upon an islet belonging to the States of the Union, in front of Long

Island, where was poured out the first blood for independence. a colossal statue would rear its head, outlined upon space, framed on the horizon by the great American cities of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn. At the threshold of that vast continent full of new life, where arrive all the vessels of the world, the statue will rise upon the bosom of the waves. It will represent 'Liberty Enlightening the World.' At night a resplendent aureole upon its brow will throw its beams far upon the vast sea. * * * * Let us each bring our mite. The smallest subscription will be heartily welcomed."

This appeal touched the warm hearts of the French people. Money flowed in from all parts of France. The rich and the poor alike showing sympathy in their respondings. The success of the monument was assured.

To give the people of the United States an idea of the work, the right hand of the statue was sent to the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and afterwards brought to New York, where it was erected on a pedestal in Madison Square, until, on completion of the statue, it was reshipped to France to be put together.

M. Bartholdi again made a visit to the United States as a member of the French Jury, and was present at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, in Union Square, New York. This statue, the gift of France to New York City, was made in acknowledgement of the sympathy testified to France, by the shipments of provisions, at the time of the sufferings caused by the siege of Paris. This statue was executed by M. Bartholdi, in bronze, and presents the noble figure of the French patriot to the best possible advantage. With the equestrian statue of Washington at the southeast corner of Union Square, Lincoln's statue at the southwest corner, with Lafayette in the centre, midway between, New York City possesses a noble trio in bronze, the embodiment of patriotism and love of liberty.

M. Bartholdi's visit to the United States was timed to awaken the most patriotic feelings, and resulted in the formation of a com-





mittee to second the efforts of our French friends. A preparatory meeting was organized at the Century Club, upon the call of Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, S. D. Babcock, John Jay, Wm. H. Wickham, Wm. H. Appleton and Richard Butler, Secretary.

At that meeting a committee was organized, and a memorial was addressed to the government of the United States, asking approval and support for what had been done by the French concerning the site of the monument.

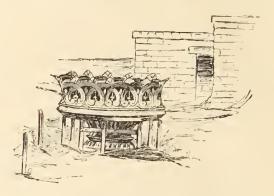
On the recommendation of President Hayes, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, on February 22, 1877, authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and to provide for its permanent maintenance and preservation, and the President was "authorized and directed to accept the statue when presented by the French people, and set apart for the erection thereof a suitable site on Bedloe's Island, and on its completion to cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic."

On his return to France, M. Bartholdi found the taking up of subscriptions rapidly progressing. The head of the statue was completed for the Paris Exposition of 1878. The work of execution made such rapid progress, that on October 24, 1881, the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the framework and base were put in place. On invitation of the committee, Mr. Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, drove the first rivet in the first piece that was mounted. It was the left foot of the statue.

On June 11, 1884, at a dinner given by Mr. Morton to the committee of the French-American Union, and Ministers of the French government, M. Ferry, President of the Council, announced that the government had taken a lively interest in the progress of the work, which had been accomplished outside the range of its influence, and the government would now associate itself with the work by transporting the colossal statue of "Liberty" to New York on a state vessel, under the official banner of France.

On July 4, 1884, M. de Lesseps, who had been called to the Presidency of the committee of the French-American Union, on the death of M. Laboulaye, officially presented the statue of "Liberty

Enlightening the World," to Mr. Levi P. Morton, Minister of the United States. In his address M. de Lesseps said he was handing over to the United States the gift of France, the contributions of one hundred and eighty cities, forty general councils, and a large number



of societies, and over a hundred thousand subscribers. We commit it to your care, Mr. Minister, that it may remain forever the pledge of the bonds which should unite France and the great American nation."

As the plans of M. Bartholdi were based on such colossal propertions, designed to be in keeping with the subject and its surroundings, it must present to the eye a harmonious whole, creating within the breast a pleasing emotion, not so much on account of its vast size, as the interpretation of the leading idea. In the formation of such an enormous image, the ordinary methods could not be followed in its construction. No carved stone or cast bronze could be handled with safety, so it was decided to make it of repoussé,



or hammered copper. Here is shown the skill, judgment and taste of the artist. But it entailed much extra labor, with extreme care and mathematical precision.

A model was made just onesixteenth the size of the contemplated statue. After the proportions were

worked out in every detail, it was enlarged to one-fourth the size. After this came the full size model. This, of course, could only be made in sections, so as to be more easily handled. Now came the

most careful and precise calculations. The quarter size model was divided into sections, and each one laid off in squares, and pointed, from which to measure. Some portions, particularly the drapery, requiring as many as 300 of these points, with 1,200 extra marks. After this came wooden frames, upon which plaster was put thick enough to mould into all the inequalities of the model. Measurements taken from the sections of the model were increased four times, and carefully moulded into



H. Brisson, Président du Conseil.

shape. Thus every section of the quarter size model was represented in the enlarged mould. After this came the work of the French carpenters, who fitted frames of wood upon the outside of each section. These wooden frames, appearing like little boxes or



CH. FLOQUET, Président de la Chambre.

pigeon-holes, were made by fitting the edges of the boards to the inequalities of the plaster moulds, every projection or depression being carefully copied. After this came the sheets of copper, of which there were three hundred, being beaten on the inside of these frames with wooden mallets. producing in bronze copper a fac simile of each section. An iron frame or girder was made for the inside of the statue, extending to the torch, upon which these copper sheets are riveted. That the work might not suffer from polarization or electrical action, from the influence of the



J. Grévy, Président de la République.

salt air upon the two metals, canvas cloth is introduced between them where they are riveted. Immense rods run down from the iron frame into the stone work, where they are anchored, thus insuring stability from danger of high winds or violent storms.

The exact height of this statue is 151 feet 1 inch, the vast proportions of which could only be shown to advantage by a ped-

estal, whose contour and design should be solid without appearing to be a mere mass of stone and concrete. Mr. M. R. Hunt, the designer of the pedestal, has struck that medium of solidity, relieved by just enough architectural finish and ornament, as will call no special attention to itself, but will show off the statue to the best advantage. It is no mean monument, standing, as it does, 154 feet 10 inches above low water mark to the platform on which liberty's feet are planted.

In finding a foundation for this pedestal, a pit or excavation 90 feet square was made in the centre of the parade ground of the old fort. Into this was put masses of concrete, layer upon layer, each one smaller than the other, until a heighth of 65 feet 10 inches is reached, where the pedestal, whose base is 62 feet square, commences. This pedestal is 89 feet in heighth, having on each side, at its base, a doorway five feet wide and thirteen



to be placed the coat of arms of France and the United States. The arms of the States will appear on disks over the doorway, ten on each side. Above these appear large panels, twenty-three feet six inches long by five feet three inches high. A moulding relieves the stone work at a point above these panels, from which four pillars arise in the centre of each side. Above this the stone work recedes at an elevation of ninety-eight feet eight inches, leaving a balcony five feet eight inches wide, from which the view of the surrounding cities cannot be surpassed. On its top, of nearly forty feet square, stands Liberty, whose torch will lighten the bay at an elevation of

305 feet 11 inches above mean low water mark.

The ground was broken for the pedestal in April, 1883, the excavation in June, the laying of the foundation in October. For eighteen months the work was continued, until De-



J. LE ROYER, Président du Sénat.

cember, 1884. After a short respite, it was again resumed on May 11, 1885, and continued without interruption, and was completed by putting on the last layer of stone in April of this year. The stone was from a quarry on Leete's Island, Conn.

Arches will be sprung from the walls of the fort to the base of the pedestal, on which mould, sodded, will be laid, covering up the concrete, and presenting a beautiful contrast with the smooth cut stone of the fort with its star shaped walls, and the pedestal rising from the centre of the green mound within. Stairways will lead up the mound on the four sides to the doorways leading to an elevator that will take the visitor to the top of the pedestal.

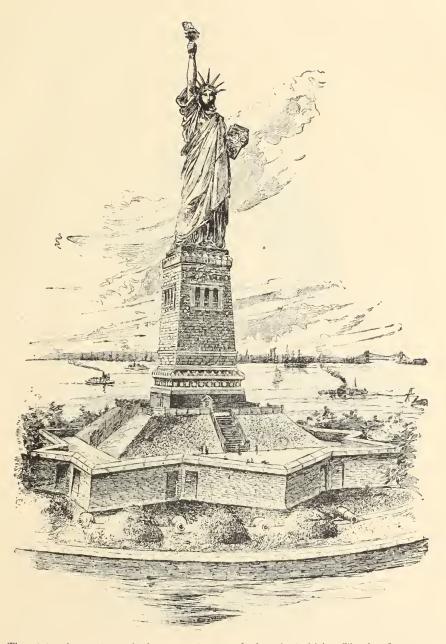
The pedestal would have been completed much sooner, had the appeal of the American Pedestal Committee to the public been responded to with greater alacrity. A lack of enthusiasm seemed to pervade the people, and plans for raising money were very poorly carried out, notwithstanding the statue had been completed, and was

expected to be shipped to this country. At this juncture the New York *World*, a leading paper of the city, used its vast influence and circulation, and by a stirring appeal and offer to receive subscriptions in aid of the pedestal fund, succeeded in the accomplishment of raising \$100,000. A noble cause; a mighty effort; a great success. All honor to the *World*, and may the erection of the majestic image fully repay it for its exertions in this direction.

In the latter part of June, 1885, the French vessel, the Iséře, from Rouen, France, having on board the statue, packed in 210 cases, sailed into New York harbor. The North Atlantic squadron accompanied the Isére up the bay. With the booming of cannon, ringing of bells and the blowing of steam whistles was the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" received in this country. The French officers in charge of the statue were received with every mark of respect, and escorted up Broadway in procession to the City Hall, where a public reception was tendered them by the Mayor.

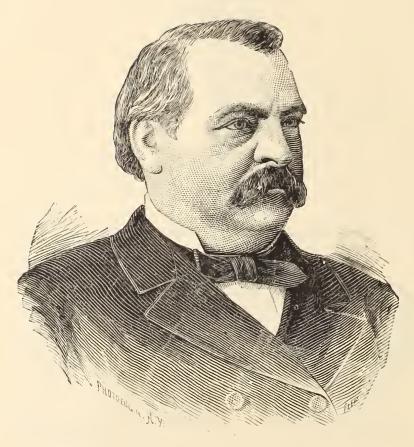
The work of putting the statue together was commenced by hoisting the iron framework in position in May of this year. The first plates of the statue were hoisted into place in July, since which time unceasing labor has been done in putting the plates in place and riveting them. It has been a labor of time, as so few men could be suspended outside to do the riveting, while others held hammers against the heads of the rivets inside. As the height increased, the work progressed more slowly. This October, 1886, sees the work completed. The statue represents an outlay of more than 1,000,000 francs, and ten years of the best part of the gifted artist's life, while the pedestal represents a cost of \$250,000, besides an appropriation of \$56,000 by Congress, and represents three and one-half years in construction, including time of putting statue in place.

Col. Chas. P. Stone, as Engineer-in-chief, has had charge of the work, and deserves commendation for the manner in which he has fulfilled his trust.



The statue is constructed of copper sheets 3 16 of an inch thick. The forefinger measures eight feet in length and five feet in circumference at the second joint. The nail measures fourteen inches in length by ten in breadth. The head is fourteen feet high. The eye is twenty-eight inches in width. The nose three feet nine inches long. The total weight of this stupendous figure is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper, the remainder being wrought iron.

This Colossus of modern art stands, in its imposing majesty, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brooklyn Bridge, or the steeple of Trinity Church—the loftiest church steeple in the city of New York. The total cost of statue, pedestal and foundation being nearly one million dollars.



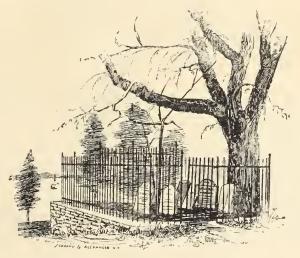
GROVER CLEVELAND,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the statue will be a permanent lighthouse, the torch will have a circle of glass eighteen inches wide and twenty-five feet long, put in its circumference, through which powerful electric lights will throw their rays out into the harbo:

So stands Bartholdi's statue of Liberty complete, a grand success. Majestic and beautiful, at the gateway of the nation, fitting into its surroundings as an appropriate addition, serene and grand, a fit emblem to meet the new comer to our shores. It will occupy a more notable place in history than the famed Colossus of Rhodes. As a work of art it is unique and unmistakably expressive, and will carry with it, down the coming ages, rich lessons of the friendship and generosity that prompted the gift.

Bartholdi, too, will live, having his name inseparably linked with with the grand monument of international esteem. It was no crude idea, but a living truth worked out in a masterly manner—

"The shapeless bronze, a human master mind; Blow upon blow—a deathless dream defined."



Note—This little graveyard, a few yards southwest of the walls of the fort, contains the remains of the military family of Maj. Wilcox, who was in command fifty rear ago. The last interment was in November, 1836.

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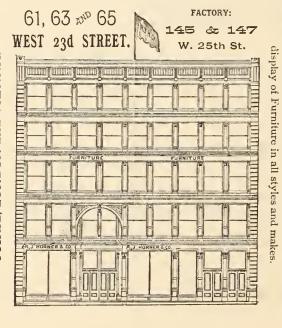
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BEDS

· Programme of Exercises

· attending · the ·

Dedication of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty

· Enlightening · the · World ·

The American committee, of which Mr. Wm. M. Evarts is Chairman, Mr. Richard Butler, Secretary, and Mr. H. F. Spaulding, Treasurer, have been indefatigable in their efforts to complete the statue in time for the dedication as set for Oct. 28th. The President has appointed General Schofield to superintend the exercises, as his representative. Gen. Schofield has appointed Gen. Chas. P. Stone, Grand Marshal.

In behalf of the government the President extended invitations to the French nation to send representatives to be present at the unveiling. The French Senate will be represented by Gen. Grevy, brother of the President, and Gen. Lafayette, grandson of Washington's friend. The other distinguished Frenchmen who will be present are M. and Mme. Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Senators Admiral Jaures and Gen. Pelissier, Deputies Apuller and Desmons, M. Deschamps, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris; M. Charles Bigot, Delegate of the Press Syndicate; M. Leon Robert, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Public Instruction; Col. B. de Pasy, second in command of the Polytechnic School; Col. Lausiedat, Director of the School of Arts and Trades' School; Lieut. Villegente, aide-de-camp of the Minister of the Navy; M. Hielard, Delegate of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; M. A. Lefevre, the French Consul-General, and M. Leon Meunier, corresponding member of the Union France-Americaine.

M. Bartholdi and lady will be offered the freedom of the city.

The exercises of the unveiling, as the representative of the President, has appointed Gen. Chas. P. Stone, Grand Marshal. Marshal Stone's Assistant Grand Marshal is Gen. M. T. McMahon, with Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and First Lieut. Ed. T. Brown, Fifth U. S. Artillery, as aide-de-camps.

The programme of the exercises to be observed at the dedication of the Statue of Liberty will begin with a grand military and civic parade through the principal streets of the city. In this the United States troops, the State militia, the marines from the North Atlantic squadron and the troops from the French fleet that will then be in the harbor will participate, with a long line of French and American organizations and associations of veterans, firemen and citizens.

Upon the arrival of the column at the Battery the military will be taken on board transports, which, headed by the French and American fleets, will take their stations near Liberty Island. Then the military bands and such forces as are assigned to places on the Island will be landed. Platforms will be erected upon the parapets at the base of the statue, where the speakers and those who are to participate in the exercises will be located.

The ceremonies at the statue will last during the afternoon, after which the fleet of French and American war vessels will salute each other and go through evolutions. The huge torch of the statue will then be lighted and then the flotilla will return to the city and the French visitors will be given a banquet.

The place of honor in the column and at the exercises on Liberty Island will be given to the French visitors who will be the guests of the American committee. Invitations have been sent to the Governors of all the States, many of whom will be present with their staffs.

The following is the official programme in detail as far as made out:

First—All Military, Naval and Civic Parade, in New York City. The march of the column to terminate at the Battery and at other piers in the lower part of the city, where steamers will be taken for Bedloe's Island. The positions of the various organizations in the column will be such that in turning off to the piers from which they are to embark there will be no crossing of columns or delay in the march.

Second—At a given signal the steamers, preceded by such ships of war as may be present, will move in a prescribed order to Bedloe's Island, and will occupy their designated position.

Note—The limited area and wharfage of the Island will only permit of the landing of a comparatively small proportion of those who may wish to take part in the ceremonies. Hence the leading steamers only will touch at the warf, while all the others will be assigned positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

Third-Appropriate ceremonies at the base of the statue to be concluded near the hour of sunset.

Fourth—A national salute from all the batteries in the harbor, ashore and afloat. During the salute the guests and others on the island will re-embark, and the vessels of the fleet will return to their wharves.

Fifth-The ceremonies will be concluded by the illumination of the statue.

All military, naval and civic societies and organizations which desire to take part in the parade, will make early application to the American Committee, at No. 33 Mercer street, New York City, or to the Grand Marshal, No. 1 Broadway, so that places may be assigned them in the column, and the detailed programme of the parade made public in due time.

The Committee will furnish transportation only for those who are to take part in the ceremonies at the statue, and those guests who are provided with tickets admitting them to seats upon the platform. All others who may wish to take passage upon the Bay will provide their own transportation.

Approved:

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

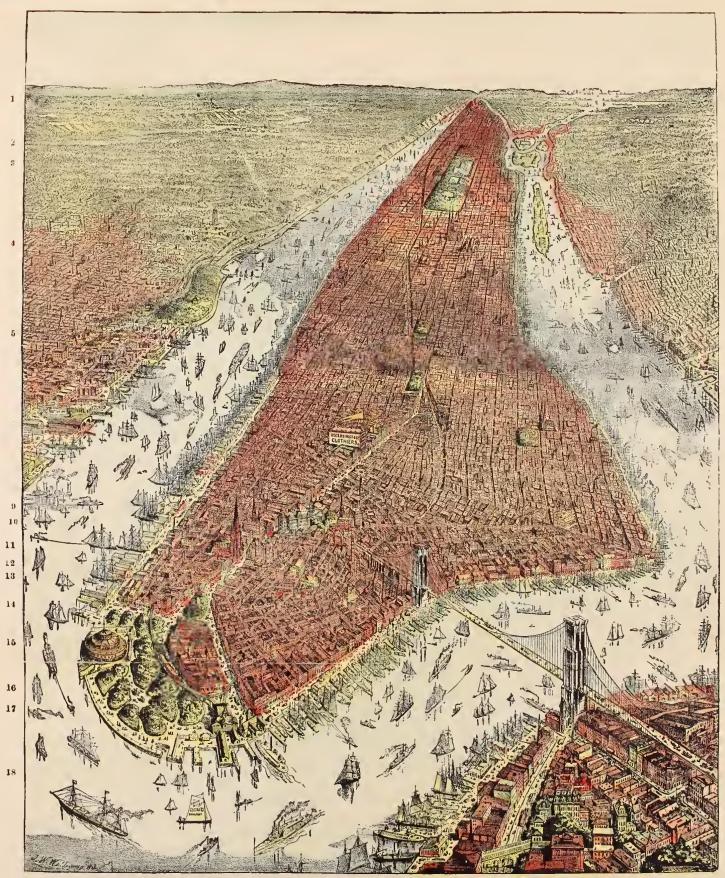
Published by order of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty.

RICHARD BUTLER, SECRETARY.

Gen. Charles P. Stone has been appointed Grand Marshal of the parade to take place in the city of New York.

The senior officer of the United States Navy who may be present is expected to act as Admiral of the fleet, and direct the movements of all vessels taking part in the parade upon the Bay.

J. P. SANGER, Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.



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To each of the objects of interest catalogued herewith is prefixed a letter and a figure. To find the place indicated, draw an imaginary vertical line from the LETTER to where it meets a corresponding horizontal line from the Figure.

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- Jopyright, 1879, by ROOT & HARE...

 6-Union Square.

 7-Cooper Union.

 4-Sit, Patrick's Cathedral.

 3-Central Park.

 4-Grand Central Depot.

 5-Bellevue Hospital.

 2-Ward's Island.

 3-Randall's Island.

 8-Tompkins Square.

 18-Marin's Stores, Brooklyn.

 4-Biackwell's Island.

 1-Long Island Sound.

New York

was first settled in 1612 by the Dutch, under Hendrick Hudson, when it received the name of New Amsterdam. It was annexed to the British Colonies nuder the treaty of Ryswick, to the discomfiture of the last Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, and the name changed to New York. It has grown from the little hamlet, with its stockade and ditch encircling it, and, at the fartbest northern limit, running along what is still called after it Wall Street, to the wide-armed city which, including the suburban towns and cities of New Jersey and Long Island, as it fairly may In a comprehensive comparison, though there are municipal divisions, covers a wider area than London, and shelters a wider population than any other city on the globe, except Loudon. The name Manhattan Island, originally signified "the man with the hat on." The island, as it then existed, was purchased for sixty gulders. The name now applies to old New York, viz: the territory below Harlem River, which stream connecting Hudson (or North) River on the west with the "East" River and Long Island Sound at "Hell Gate" on the east, forms an island, which, until recently, was the limit of the city, the upper portion being called Harlem. Now, however, the city limits extend north into Westchester County some 71 miles above Harlem River, including Woodlawn Cemetery, a distance of 16 miles from the Battery and covering an area of 24,895 acres, or 39 square miles. It is, in many parts, a beautiful city. From its manufacturing importance it is called the mctropolis of the Union. Its population is conceded to be nearly a million and a half of souls. It is also a great commercial mart, and the centre of many charities. The talent of the globe gravitates to New York, where it is usually more largely rewarded than elsewhere. Its pulpits, platforms, charities and philantrophists are famous

Breadway, Prince and Mercer Streets.

proach to the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, which stands opposite the City Hall terminus of the Third Avenne Elevated Road. This structure is the largest of its kind in the world. It cost \$51,000,000. It was first commenced January 3d, 1870, and was opened for public traffic by President Arthur, May 24, 1883. Its total length is 5,999 ft.; width 85 ft. The length of the river span is 1,595 ft., and of each land span 930 ft., and 1850 ft. respectively. It has finur cubles containing 14,361 miles of wire. Its two towers are of a total height, above high witer mark, of 278 ft. Their height above the Bridge roadway is 159ft. The fare to pedestrians is 1 cent, and for the bridge cars 5 cents. The up-town part of the city is full of delightful contrasts. From Washington Square northward there are on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues and Broadway constant panoramas of superbeharches, residences and husiness palaces. On Twenty-third street are the huildings of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the corner of Fourth avenue. On the opposite corner is the Academy of Design, while on the same thoroughfare, near the corner of Broadway, stands one of the best not galleries in the city. Further west, near Sixth avenue, is the Masonic Temple. Furth avenue, is crowded with elegant churches and hotels, and further up is the Grand Central Depot, the Vanderbilt Thunch, and the grand new armory of the Seventh Regiment. Madison Square, the great lung of Murray Hill, is charming, and the Madison Square Garden, entrance on Madison neone, is famous for its varied exhibitions. Central Park is repicte with attractions. It is one of the points which must be "taken in," and to be seen to advantage it requires several visits, as its most charming features can only be reached on foot. Park carriages start for an the Fifth and Righth wenne creating from the points accessible in a vehicle, for the nuifoun charge of 25 cents. The drives through and beyond it to Harlem, Washington Heights, Jerome Park, Woodlawn Cemetery, and other fav

Means of transportation are good on Manhattan Island, and owing to its narrow formation one's bearing may always be taken from Broadway, the great artery of traffic, running its entire length, north and south. All the ELEVATED ROADS start from the Batlery, with frequent stopping places. Between 5:30 and 8:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 7:30 P M, the fare is FIVE CENTS; at all other hours ten cents is charged. The horse car lines of the Belt Railway, encircle the lower part of the city. Nearly all the uptown horse car routes converge near the City Hall, those running along the east side of the city being congregated between the Post Office and the Herald office, those belonging to the west side starting from Vesey and Barclay sts., immediately opposite. Omnibuses ply from South, Wall st, and Fulton Ferries up to Twenty-third st., where they diverge up Fifth, Ninth and Madison avenues. The simplest way for a stranger to find the precise conveyance he wints is to ask the nearest policeman. Beware of confidence operators and pickpockets. The uniform charge for horse cars and omnibus fares is five cents.

There is a horse car or clevated railroad line on nearly every thoroughfare running north and south of Manhattan Island, while at short intervals there arc or ss-town routes connecting the Ferries to Brocklyn, Long Island City, Astona and Hunter's Point, on the east side, with the Ferries on the North River to Jersey City on City and Citylon.

Hack fares range from 25 cents a mile upward; twenty blocks north and south or seven blocks between avenues count a mile. A bargain should always he made with the driver before engaging a hack.

hack.

Are trade centers, taking the Batteryns the starting point, are located as follows: Stipping and Produce atong the eastern and western water fronts; Ocean and Steamship Lines—offices near Bowling Green, their docks mainly on the North River; Money and Securities, Wall street and Broadway, South of City Hall; Banking and Insurance, do.; Oil, lower end of Maiden Lane; Tobacco, Pearl, Pine and Cedar streets; Jewelers, Maiden Lane and John street; Soap, Sugar and Produce, Greenwich, Washington, Fulton and Duane streets; Crockery, Park Place and Bar-

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569-575 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE METHOPOLITAN HOTEL. [See Location on Map.]

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clay; Leather, between Pearl and Broadway; Newspapers, nround City Hall and Park Row. Boot., Shoes and Saddlery occupy central Broadway and vicinities. The great whole ale Dry Goods houses take up the section between Cana and Dume streets. The Clothing Trade, one of the most important of metropolium manufacturing and commercial interests, has gradually worked its way upward from the regions about Duane and Church streets to a tract of which Hogers, Peet & Co. store on the corner of P ince street and Broadway is almost mathematically the center. The scientific persons congregate about Second avenue and Tenth street. Arthers and the dramatic guilds are established chiefly near Union Square. The Musical Instrument, Sewing Machline, Millinery and the Fine Retail Trades generalls unlahit Union Square, Fourteenth street and Broadway and Sixth ave., down to Ninth street, and up to Twenty-third street.

Starting from the Battery the visitur passes the site of Washington's Hoseless and Sconding Second Se

Square. Fourteenth street, and Broodway and Sixth ave., down to Ninth street, and up to Twenty-third street.

Starting from the Battery the visitor pa-se-the site of Washington's Headquarters, now a magnificent pile of offices at the corner of Bowling Gr-en. On the opposite side is the new Produce Exchange, and a little higher up the tall and spacious building of the Standard Oil Company. The spire of Trin-ty Church Inoms grandly over Wall street, where are the Sub-Treasury, the Consom Homes mud Stock Exchange. The magnificent Mills Building on Broad and Wall, is a commercial and financial palace. The Equitable Life Insurance Building, with the Weather Bureau in Its upper story, at the corner of Cedar street, the Mutual at the corner of Liherty, the Coul and Iron Exchange in Cortland street, the new Boreel Building by Thames street, the Western Union Telegraph Building at the corner of Dey street, with the electric time hall, which falls every day at noon, the Evening Post at Fulton, the Morse Building in Nassau, corner of Beekman, are all superh specimens of h-vsiness architecture, fire-proof and commodious. St. Paul's Chapel, where Washington worshiped, faces the Park Bank and the Herold office, is dominated over by the magnifinde of the Post Office, which hides the graceful old (Ity Hall, that in its turn-wells the Tweed Country Court House and Stewart's former wholesale store. Trips to Washington Market, now rehuilding, on the West side, and to the new Fulson Market on the East, are desirable. The Iruits, fish and vegetables of every clima are here displayed and without a visit to Dorlon's Fulton Market Oyster Saloon and writing autographs in the famous register filled with the sign manual of nearly every distinguished man or woman who ever spent a week lin New York, a trip to the great city would be incomplete.

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How to See New York in One Week.

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Third Day.—Brooklyn, at 23d street and 4th avenue. Afternoon at Central Park visiting Museums there, Fourth Day.—Brooklyn, hy way of the Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery and Concy Island.

Fifth Day.—H. spitals, Asylums, Workhouses and Prisons on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. Obtain permits and directions at office Coomissioners of Charities and Corrections, Third avenue and Eleventh street, day hefore, or visit Washington Market and slipping on Hudson River. in forenoon. Afternoon, at Fifth avenue and Zel street.

Sixth Bay.—Excursion up Hudson River to West Point. Seventh Bay.—Churches.

If time permits the visitor may spend many enjoyable hours, and secure set from the fatigne of sightseeing, by taking vari us short and cleap excur

For evening entertainments consult newspaper list of amusements. Libraries and Association Itali open evenings, and a walk through Bowery or Eighth avenue on Saturday night is highly interesting.

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